ABSTRACT
A method for achieving high bit densities in a direct-sequence spread spectrum
communication system by using encoded spreading codes. An encoded pseudo-noise code is
first created. This encoded pseudo-noise code is then used to spread an information signal b
modulating the information signal with the encoded pseudo-noise code. The same encoded
pseudo-noise code is also used to demodulate the signal. The encoded pseudo-noise code is
created by inverting one bit of a pseudo-noise code where the inverted bit corresponds to the
value of the information signal.